Heteronymy in dialect data

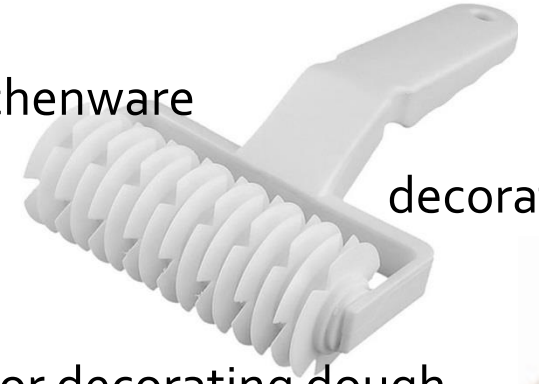
three case-studies on the influence of semantic concept features

Stefano De Pascale

Karlien Franco, Dirk Speelman & Dirk Geeraerts

pie cutter

baking tool



kitchenware

decorator

tool to flatten dough

tool for decorating dough

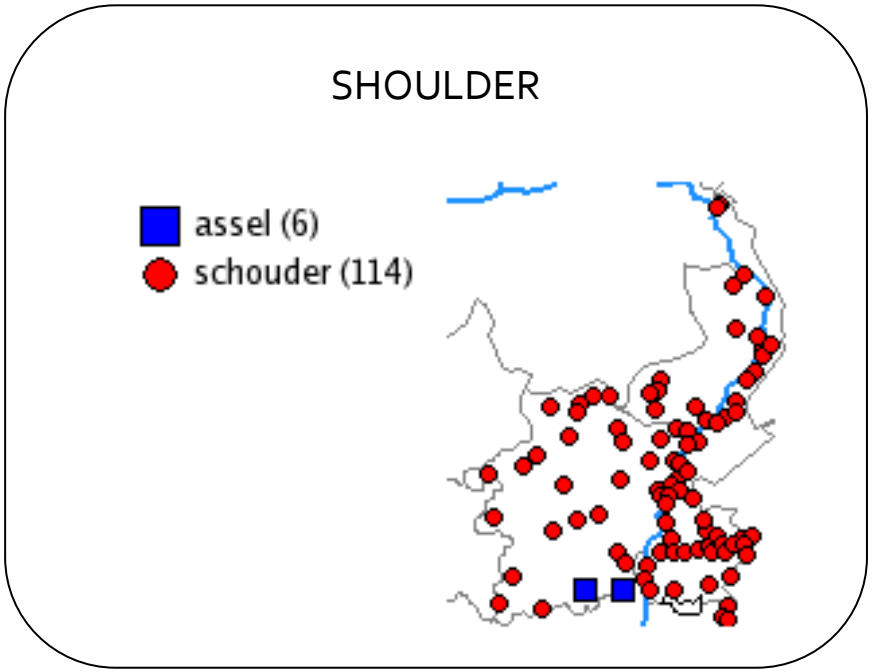
pizza roller cutter decorator

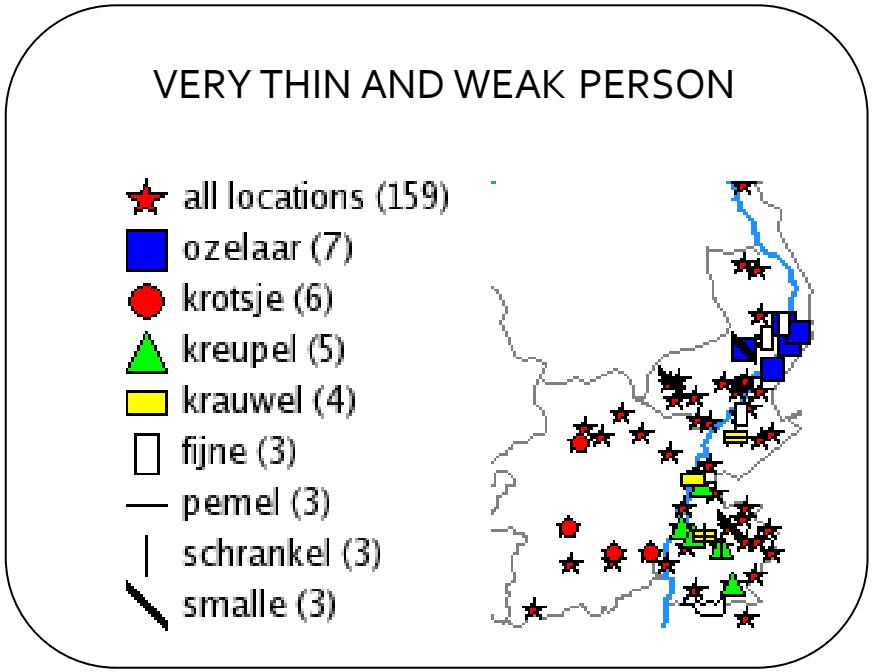
pie roller

cooking tool

dialect data show dramatic variation

- in the amount of words that occur per concept
- in the degree to which these words are homogeneously spread across the geographical region where the dialect occurs





why do some concepts show more variation than others?

- concept characteristics influence the amount of lexical dialect variation in the semantic field of the human body

- more heteronymy (lexical geographical variability) for concepts that
  - are prone to negative affect
  - have a low degree of conceptual salience
  - are vague

(Geeraerts & Speelman 2010, Speelman & Geeraerts 2008)

negative affect

neutral

HEAVILY BUILT WOMAN (GROF GEBOUWDE VROUW)	
machochel	mokkel
schommel	bai (fr.)
m	
m	
kapitein	dikke madam
mangel	dikke prij
machochel	flink wijf
schommel	fors vrouwmens
molenpaard	bammel
…	…

HEAD (HOOFD)
hoofd
kop

significantly more variation for concepts that are prone to negative affect

salience of the concept

"various categories may have various degrees of entrenchment"

(Geeraerts, Grondelaers & Speelman 1999: 8)

salience of the concept

not salient

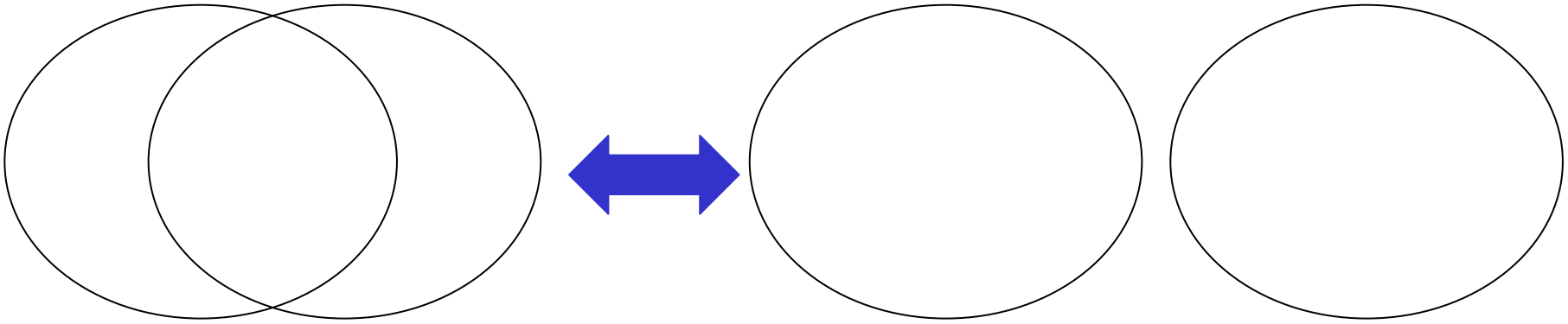
LITTLE DENTS BETWEEN THE KNUCKLES (KNOKKELKUILTJES)	
boelenhandjes	kuiltjes
deukjes	kussens
dompels	kwabbel
kinkd	
knob	
knokkelkuiltjes	putjes
knokkels	vetkuiltjes
knookjes	vingerkotjes
kotjes	vouwen
kreukeling	vouwtjes

highly salient

HEAD (HOOFD)
hoofd
kop

significantly more variation for concepts that are less salient

conceptual vagueness



MODEST PEACEFUL, QUIET TUESDAY WEDNESDAY

vague

MODEST (INGETOGEN)		PEACEFUL, QUIET (KALM, BEDAARD)
bedaard	niet opvallend	bedaard
bedeesd	onopvallend	evenwichtig
bescheiden	op zijn eigen	gemoedelijk
charmant	ru	
deftig	ru	
eenvoudig	serieus	kalm
fatsoenlijk	simpel	koest
gemtlich (du.)	stemmig	ruhig (du.)
gewoon	stil	rustig
ingetogen	teruggetrokken	stil
kalm	zoet	traag
modest		zoet

not vague

TUESDAY (DINSDAG)	WEDNESDAY (WOENSDAG)
dinsdag	woensdag
	asgoensdag
	goensdag

significantly more variation for concepts that are vague towards neighbouring concepts

systematizing the results of the pilot studies

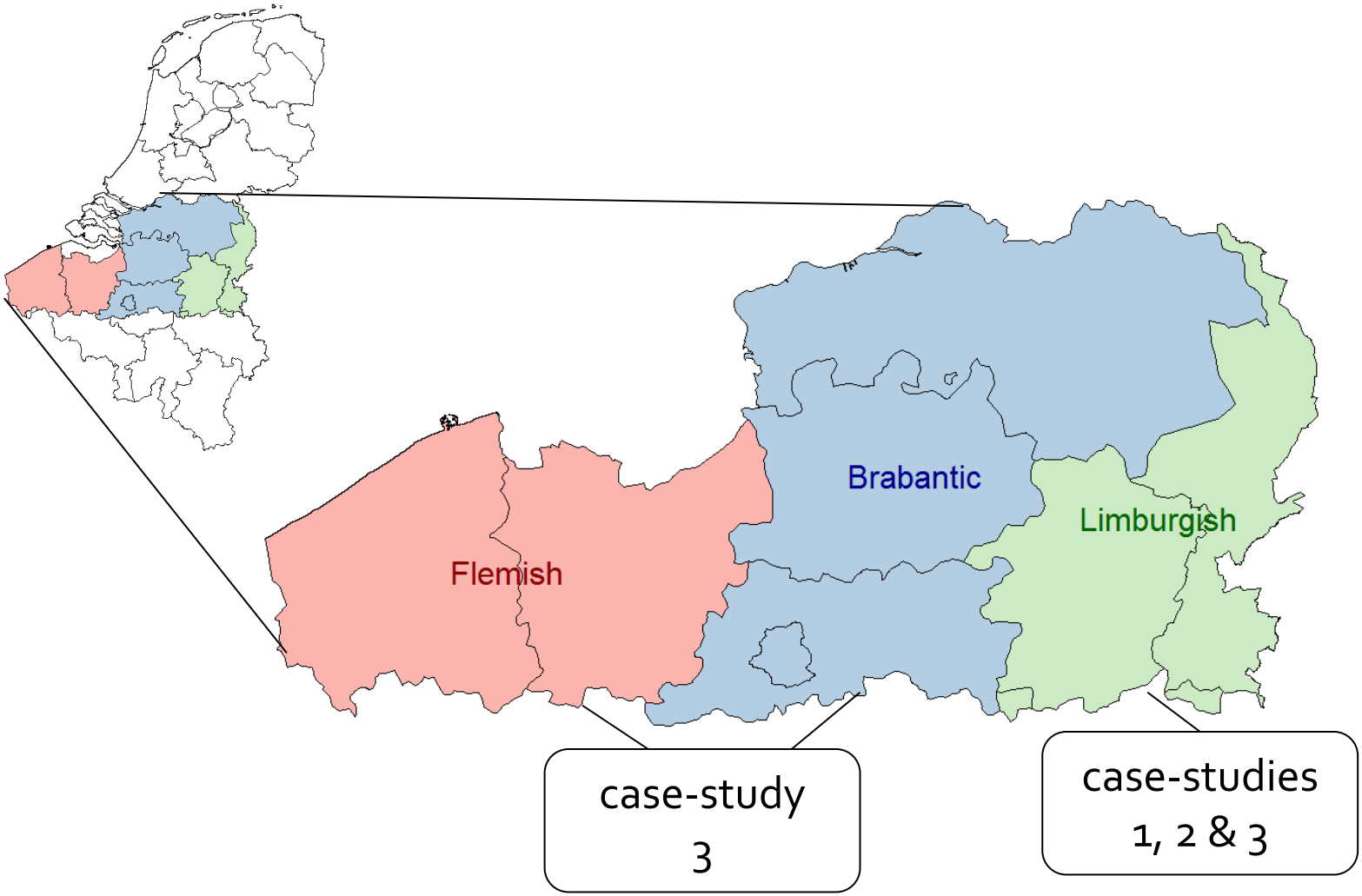
case-study 1
systematizing and extending on the pilot studies

case-study 2
concept features and the lexical component

case-study 3
zooming in on (experiential) salience

the dialects of Dutch

the dialects of Dutch



data

- databases of onomasiological dialect dictionaries
- thematically organized
- only data that was collected systematically with questionnaires

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replication of pilot studies

SYSTEMATIZATION

- effect of concept characteristics in other fields than the human body
- measured per concept:
  - lack of salience
  - vagueness
  - affect

EXTENSION

- other semantic fields

design: six semantic fields

the human body	personality and feelings
the house	family and sexuality
celebration and entertainment	society, school and education

methodology

RESPONSE VARIABLE: LEXICAL DIALECTAL VARIATION

- lexical diversity

  → some concepts have more different dialectal variants than others

- geographical fragmentation
  - dialect data is geographical in nature

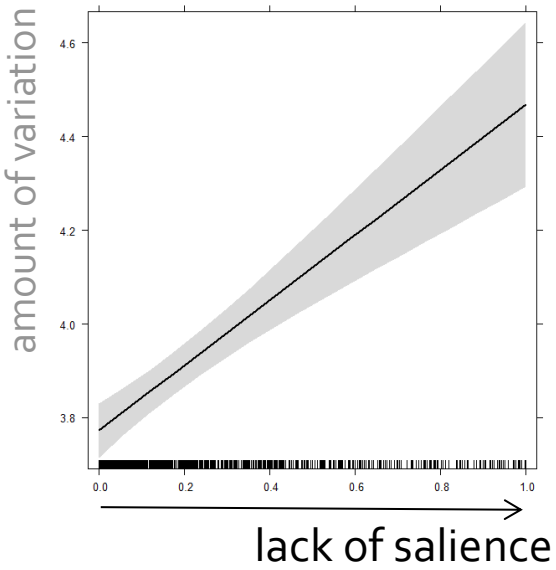
  → geographical scatter of variants can range from very homogeneous to very heterogeneous

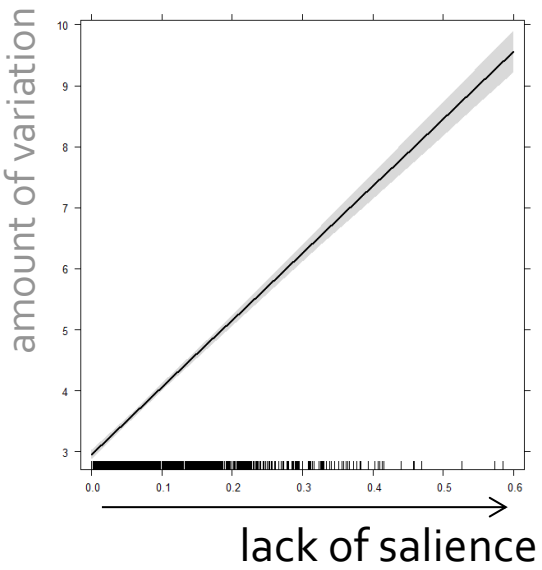
METHOD: LINEAR REGRESSION ANALYSIS

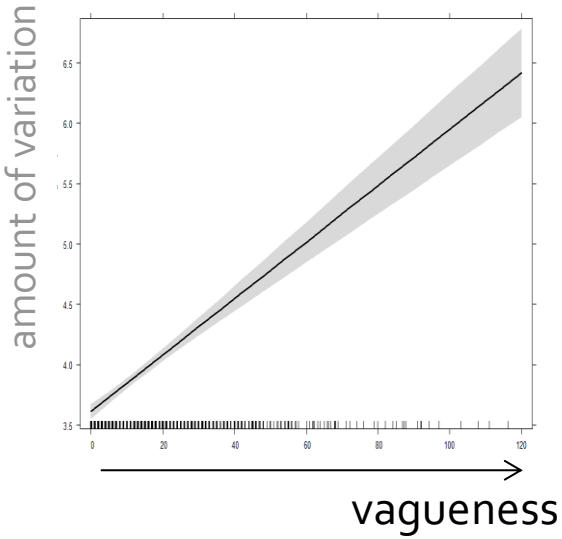
adjusted $R^2 = 0.6756$

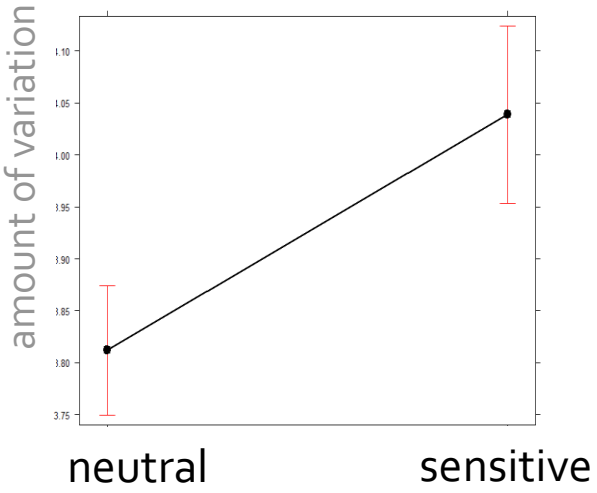
(Geeraerts & Speelman 2010, Speelman & Geeraerts 2008)

results: replication









discussion

SYSTEMATIZATION

lack of salience, vagueness and affect influence also lexical dialect variation in other fields than the human body

EXTENSION

clear differences between semantic fields

e.g. more variation for locally-bound fields, like *the house*

systematizing the results of the pilot studies

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research questions

do concept characteristics also influence variation in the lexicon-at-large?

→ control for the geographical signal in dialect data

are the results from case-study 1 still stable?

results

- model formula identical

- concept-related features all have significant, expected effect
  - more variation for less salient concepts
  - more variation for vaguer concepts
  - more variation for concepts prone to affect

- clear differences between semantic fields

- less variation explained than in case-study 1 (adj. R^2 = 0.23 vs. 0.68)

systematizing the results of the pilot studies

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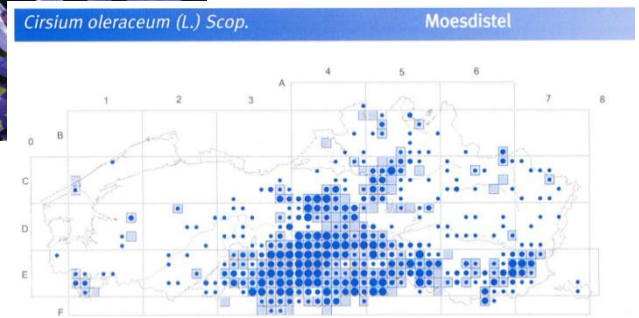
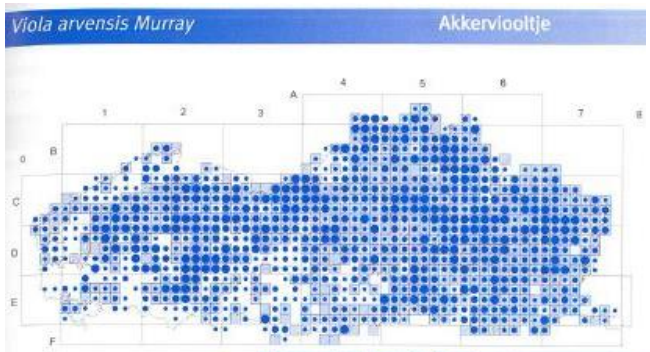
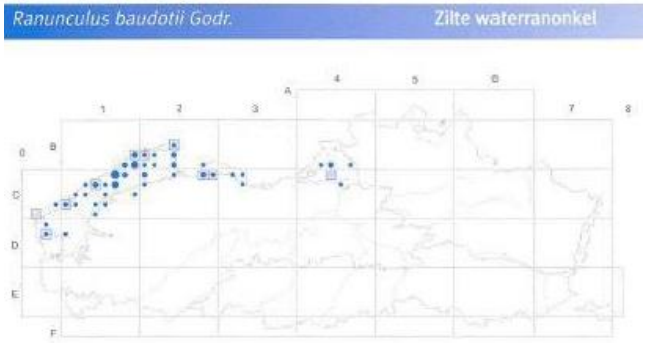
ATLAS
VAN DE
FLORA
van VLAANDEREN en het BRUSSELS GEWEST


Cirsium oleraceum (L.) Scop.
Moesdistel


Viola arvensis Murray
Akkervlooltje


Ranunculus baudotii Godr.
Zilte waterranonkel

?

N = 137


WOORDENBOEK
VAN DE
LIMBURGSE DIALECTEN
Woordenboek van
de Vlaamse Dialecten
Woordenboek van de Brabantse Dialecten
Deel III
Sectie 4: De wereld tegenover de mens
Aflevering 3
Flora
Dr. J. Swanenberg
m.m.v. dr. H. Brok

methods & expectation

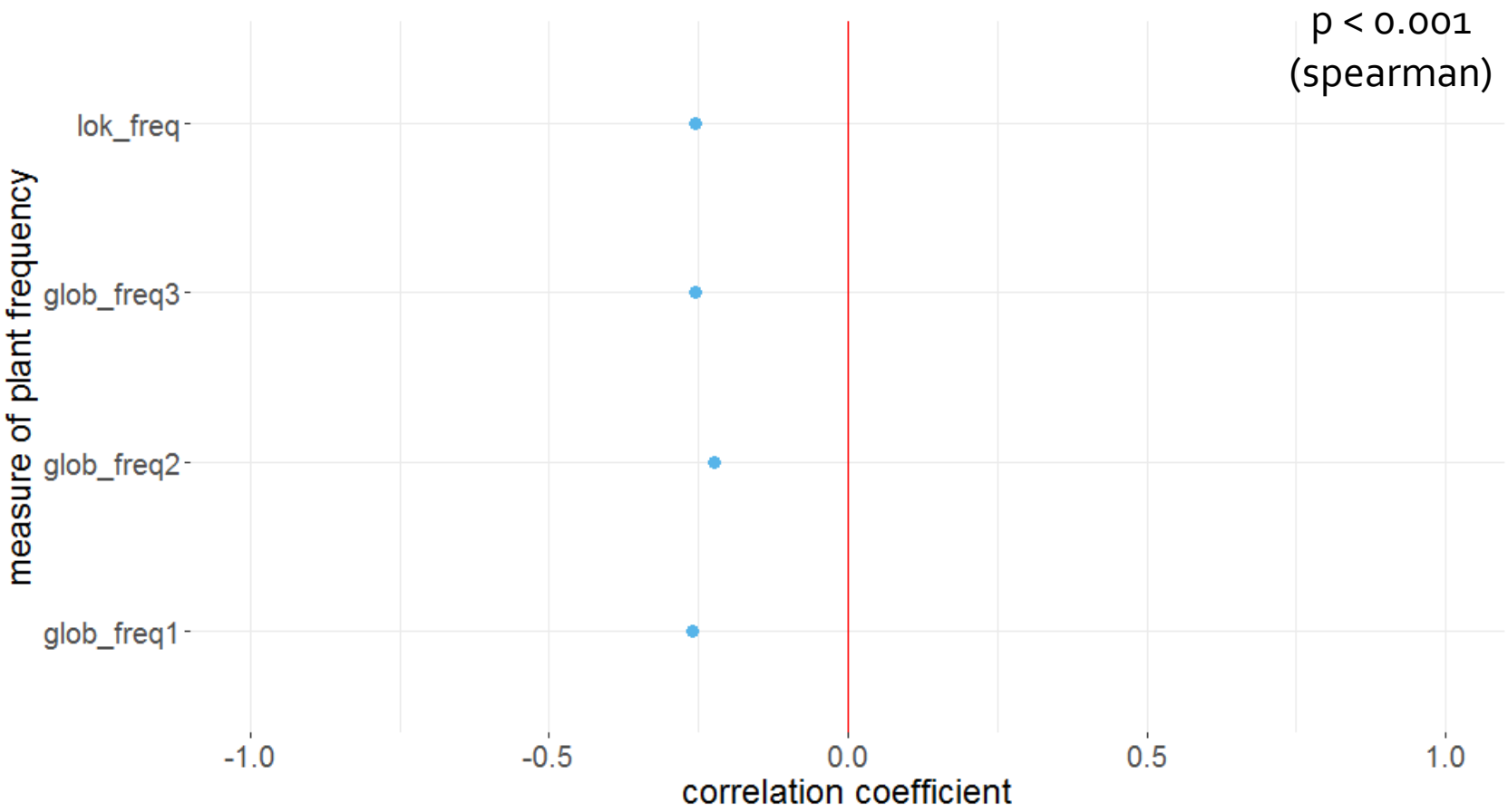
- amount of lexical variation per plant:
  - type-token ratio (TTR):

  = number of different lexemes (types) / number of records (tokens)
  - higher value = more variation
- experiential salience of a plant:
  - operationalized as plant frequency
  - 4 measures from Atlas, but highly correlated

- the relationship between plant frequency & lexical variation:
  - spearman rank correlation tests
  - correlation coefficients

  → negative correlations expected

results


p < 0.001
(spearman)
lok_freq
glob_freq3
glob_freq2
glob_freq1
measure of plant frequency
-1.0
-0.5
0.0
0.5
1.0
correlation coefficient

discussion

- significant negative correlation between plant frequency & lexical variation

  → less frequent plants show more lexical variation

- correlation coefficients low

  → other factors play a role as well

  - all plants relatively frequent
  - other measures of experiential salience?

    → significantly less variation for plants that…

    have a higher edibility rating

    have a higher medicinal rating

    → on average, poisonous plants also show less variation (NS)

conclusion: converging evidence

case-study 1	case-study 2	case-study 3
systematizing and extending on the pilot studies	concept features and the lexical component	zooming in on (experiential) salience
↓	↓	↓
concept features also affect variation in other semantic fields	concept features are relevant for variation in the lexicon-at-large	socio-cultural concept features correlate with the amount of lexical diversity

Thank you!

Questions? Suggestions?

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EXTRA

DATA

from questionnaire …

KEUKEN-EN KOOKGEREI 2.

1. Hoe noemt u in uw dialekt:
   Het metalen voorwerp met hengsel en tuit dat dient om water in te koken?

   a. het moderne voorwerp (zie ill.) .....

2. b. het oudere voorwerp, dikwijls met ronde bodem, dat boven een haardvuur werd gehangen of in de opening van een kachel werd gezet (zie ill.)
   .....

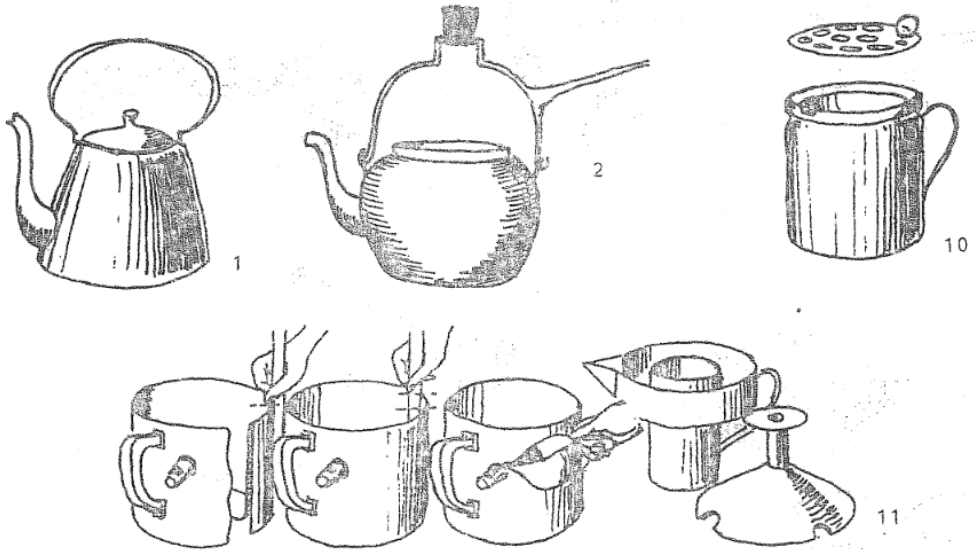
3. De pot met deksel, tuit en oor waarin koffie wordt gezet?
   .....

4. De zak waardoor het water over de gemalen koffie wordt gegoten?
   .....

5. De buikige pot met tuit en oor waarin enkel gezet?
   .....

6. Wanneer werd er thee gedronken? Als dagelijk als geneeskrachtige drank?

WOORDENBOEK VAN DE VLAAMSE DIALEKTEN : bijlage bij WVD 43 : huisraad
(Gelieve de illustraties niet terug te sturen)
Het nummer van de illustratie komt overeen met het nummer van de vraag.



… to dataset …

concept	variant	question	location	…
damesmantel ‘coat for women’	caban (fr.)	damesmantel, inventarisatie uitdrukkingen	Tervuren	…
overjas ‘overcoat’	frak	een jas die men over het colbert heen draagt	Leopoldsburg	…
…	…		…	…
vrolijk ‘cheerful’	spass (du.) haan	een opgeruimde, lichte, blijde stemming […]	Simpelveld	…
vrolijk ‘cheerful’	opgewekt	een opgeruimde, lichte, blijde stemming […]	Venlo	…
…	…		…	…

… to measurements at the level of the concept

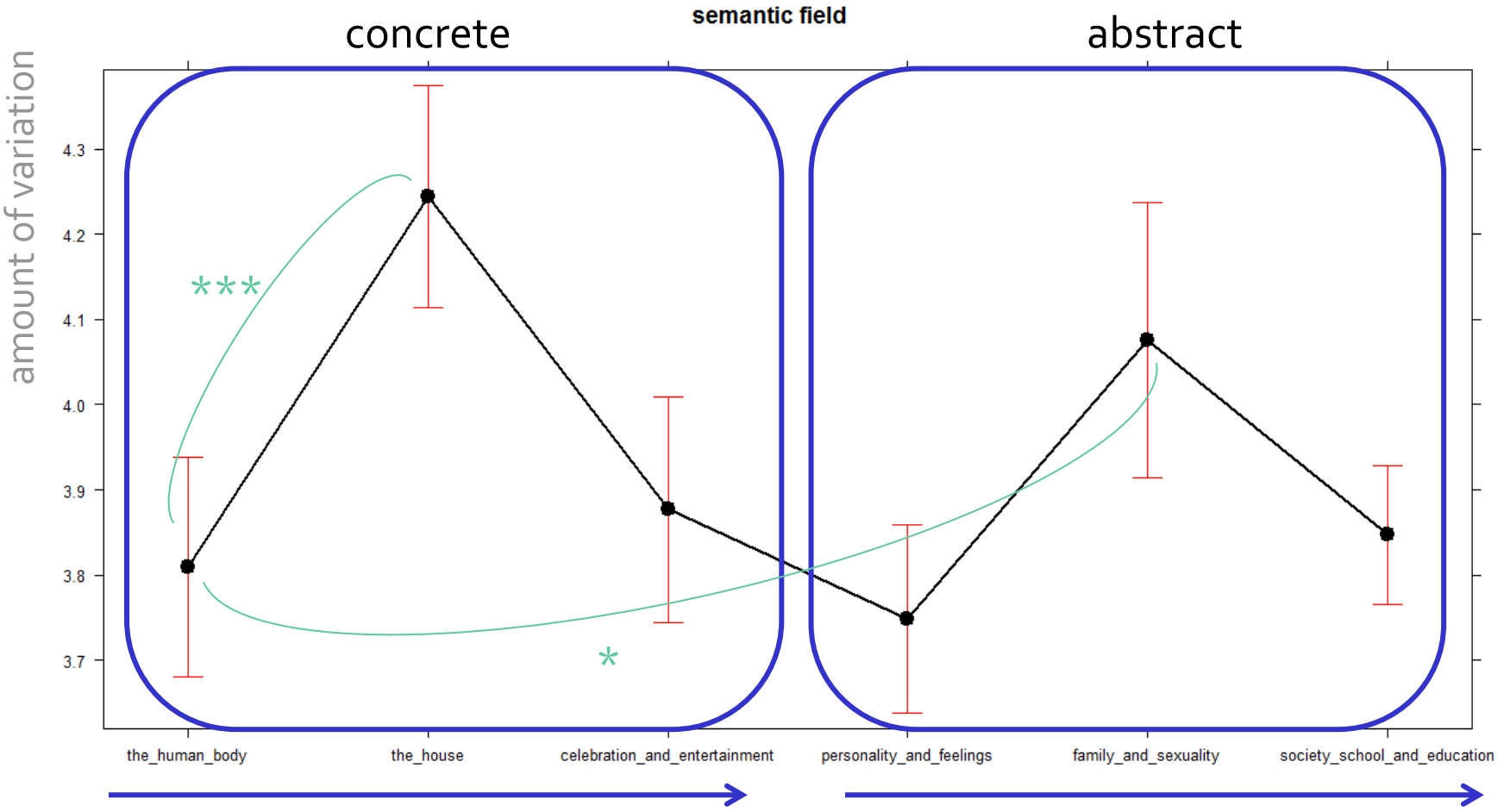
concept	lexical geographical variation	predictor 1: affect sensitivity	predictor 2: vagueness	…
achterdochtig 'suspicious'	5	sensitive	2.275	
achterhoofd 'back of the head'	21	neutral	4.977	…
…	…	…		…
speelplaats 'playground'	3	neutral	2.341	…
speels 'light-hearted'	9	sensitive	3.561	…
…	…	…		…
…	…	…		…

CASE-STUDY 1 & 2

concept-related predictors

1. LACK OF SALIENCE
   - proportion of missing places
     → ambiguous
   - proportion of multi-word expressions (MWE)
   - proportion of hapax legomena
   - prevalence (Keuleers et al. 2015)
     - word-level
     - missing data
2. VAGUENESS
   - number of types also used for other concepts (GS10, SG08)
3. AFFECT
   - manual, but relatively stable
   - mean valence (Moors et al. 2013), but missing data

results: differences per semantic field?



local > society-related > universal?